



Ozone Productivity of Atmospheric Organics

Subcontractor

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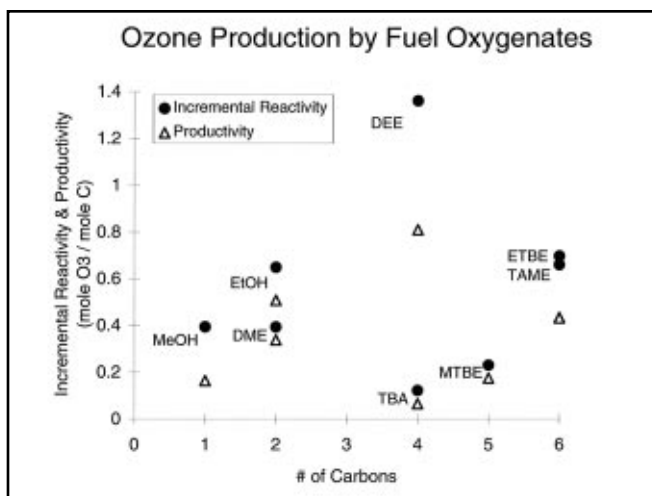
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Objective

To determine the contributions to ozone (O_3) formation by individual volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in a complex VOC/oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) mixture and to examine the reactivity behavior of alternative fuels and reformulated gasoline (RFG) components.



Approach

A method that assigns O_3 or other product species back to the original organic precursors is used to unravel the complex chemistry of a mechanism. These results are used to explain the incremental reactivity behavior of individual VOCs, including components of RFG and alternative fuels.

Accomplishments

The assignment method for determining individual VOC contributions to O_3 formation has been developed and used to analyze trajectory model results. These studies have shown that the change in O_3 in an incremental reactivity calculation is caused by changes in O_3 production by all species present, not only the incremented organic. Among the eight fuel oxygenates tested, the species that contain only methyl or tertiary butyl groups such as methanol (MeOH) and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) were found to produce much less O_3 than those containing ethyl groups such as ethanol (EtOH) and ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE).

Future Direction

We will evaluate the relationship between O_3 productivity and incremental reactivity for RFG and alternative fuel components.



Publications

Bowman, F.M. and J.H. Seinfeld. 1994. "Ozone Productivity of Atmospheric Organics," *J. Geophys. Res.*, 99, pp. 5309–5324.

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